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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/685,867	10/14/2003	Horst Haussecker	21058/1206449-US1	6650
75172	7590	03/25/2008		
Intel Corporation c/o DARBY & DARBY P.C. P.O. BOX 770 CHURCH STREET STATION NEW YORK, NY 10008-0770			EXAMINER LE, BRIAN Q	
			ART UNIT 2624	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 03/25/2008	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/685,867

Applicant(s)

HAUSSECKER ET AL.

Examiner

BRIAN Q. LE

Art Unit

2624

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 January 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 2, 4-6, 12, 13, 24-26 and 28-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-2, 4-6, 12-13, 24-26 and 28-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 01/02/2008 has been entered.

Response to Amendment and Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments, see Remarks, filed 01/02/2008, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-2, 4-6, 12-13, 24-26 and 28-30 under 35 U.S.C. 103 have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Fisher U.S. Pub. No. 2003/0138968.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-2, 4-6, and 12-13, 24-26 and 28-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Kley U.S. Patent No. 6,396,054, Kondo et al. U.S. Pub. No. 2004/0076996, and further in view of Fisher et al. U.S. Pub. No. 2003/0138968.

Regarding claim 1, Kley teaches a method comprising:

a) alignment an object on a surface by molecular combing (column 16, lines 50-60 where object is positioning on the x,y plane (aligning object) on a surface (diamond coated surface) (column 16, lines 15-20) by molecular combing (column 17));

b) imaging the object by at least two different modalities (different modes) of scanning probe microscopy (SPM) (column 2, lines 24-28) to obtain data for one or more properties of the object (metric measurements) (column 2, lines 50-51);

c) analyzing the data using a model-based analysis using one or more models of physical structures of known objects (topography) (column 4, lines 63-67);

c) estimating the values of one or more parameters from the data analysis (AFM and STM measurements) (column 10, lines 15-16); and

d) fusing the estimated parameters to form one or more fused parameters comprising a parameter-based characterization of the object (column 19, lines 20-50).

However, Kley does not explicitly disclose wherein an object can be a biomolecule and aligning a biomolecule in a parallel manner on a surface and molecular combing comprises attachment of the biomolecule to the surface and alignment of the attached biomolecule by drawing the biomolecule through a moving meniscus.

Kondo teaches a method wherein an object can be a biomolecule (biological sample/DNA) (abstract, second paragraph); aligning a biomolecule in a parallel manner on a surface (abstract, second paragraph; page 3, column 1, [0026]; and page 4, column 1, [0042]) and wherein the molecular combing comprises attachment of the biomolecule to a surface (connections with peripheral surface) (page 5, column 1, [0058-0059]) and alignment of the attached biomolecule (abstract, second paragraph; page 3, column 1, [0026]; and page 4, column 1, [0042]).

Modifying Kley according to Kondo would be able to align biomolecule in parallel so that the detection of biomolecule (DNA) can be conducted rapidly and with precision (page 3, column 1, [0026]). This would improve processing and therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to modify Kley according to Kondo.

Additionally, Fisher teaches a method wherein a molecular combing (arrangement of biomolecules to standard of biochemistry/molecular biology) (page 6, [0057-0058]) comprises attachment of the biomolecule to the surface (page 5, column 2, first 10 lines) and alignment of the attached biomolecule by drawing the biomolecule through a moving meniscus (page 3, column 2, [0035] and page 4, column 2, [0042]).

Modifying Kley according to Fisher would be able to comprise attachment of the biomolecule to a surface and alignment of the attached biomolecule by drawing the biomolecule through a moving meniscus. This would improve processing because it would help transfer small quantities of liquids from multiplicity of depots to a multiplicity of receptacles (page 1, column 1, [0001]) and therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to modify Kley according to Fisher.

For claim 2, Kley teaches the method of claim 1, wherein parameter fusion is based on the model of the physical structure (gathering data/producing data) (column 19, lines 20-50).

Regarding claim 4, as disclosed in claim 1, Kondo also teaches the method further comprising identifying the biomolecule (detection of DNA) (page 1, column 1, [0001]).

For claim 5, as disclosed in claim 1, Kley discloses the method further comprising comparing the fused parameters with parameters determined from known biomolecule (as

disclosed in claim 1) to identify an occurrence of a known biomolecule (topography)(column 4, lines 65-67).

Regarding claim 6, Kley (as discussed in claim 1) teaches the SPM imaging includes at least two modalities selected from the group consisting of scanning tunneling microscopy (STM) (column 2, lines 24-37).

For claim 12, as disclosed in claim 1, Kley also teaches the method further comprising known biomolecule structures to obtain ranges of parameters for each type of biomolecule (column 13, lines 60-67).

Regarding claim 13, as disclosed in claim 1, Kley further teaches the method wherein the parameter ranges for known biomolecules are used in estimating the parameters (column 14, lines 25-32).

For claim 24, please refer back to claim 1 for teachings and explanations. In addition, Kley further teaches controller (FIG. 26, “controller”, element 114) to control the operation of the scanning probe microscope, memory (FIG. 26, “memory”, element 124) to include one or more characterizations of known structures, and a surface for attachment (column 16, lines 15-20).

For claim 25, please refer back claim 5 for the teachings and explanations.

Regarding claim 26, Kley discloses the system wherein the characterizations of known structures are used to analyze a set of SPM images (column 4, lines 63-67 through column 5, 5-16).

For claim 28, please refer back to claim 5 for the teachings and explanations.

For claim 29, please refer to claim 1 for teachings and explanations. In addition, Kley further teaches step of analyzing images and reanalyzing the data (column 4, lines 63-67; column 7, lines 5-10; column 11, lines 60-67).

For claim 30, please refer back to claim 6 for further teachings and explanations.

5. Claims 8-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Kley U.S. Patent No. 6,396,054, Kondo et al. U.S. Pub. No. 2004/0076996 and Fisher et al. U.S. Pub. No. 2003/0138968, as applied to claims 1 and 8 above, and further in view of Grand et al. "Epitaxial growth of copper phthalocyanine monolayers on Ag(111)", Surface Science, vol. 366, no. 3, 1 November 1996.

Regarding claim 8, Kley does not explicitly teach the method wherein the parameters are estimated by level set techniques, PDE (partial differential equation) techniques. Grand teaches the method wherein the parameters are estimated by level set techniques, PDE (partial differential equation) techniques (page 404, column 1, 3rd paragraph). Modifying Kley's method of utilizing scanning probe microscopy according to Grand would be able to use partial differential equation as an estimation tool in estimating parameters. This would improve processing and therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Kley according to Grand.

For claim 9, Grand also teaches a method further comprising embedding the techniques in a probabilistic estimation framework (Page 405, column 1, last 15 lines and page 406, column 1, 1st 15 lines).

Regarding claim 10, Grand teaches the method further comprising classifying the subject by applying vector quantization, support vector machines (FIG. 7). Modifying Kley's method of

utilizing scanning probe microscopy according to Grand would be able to further classify fused parameter. This would improve processing and therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Kley according to Grand.

Referring to claim 11, Grand teaches the method further comprising using known biomolecule structures to generate training sets of data (page 405, 1st column, last 10 lines).

Contact Information

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brian Q. Le whose telephone number is 571-272-7424. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 A.M - 5:30 P.M.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matthew Bella can be reached on 571-272-7778. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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/Brian Q Le/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2624

March 28, 2008